

M-28-17  
Llewellyn Fields  
Silver Spring  
Montgomery County

This 1820-1835 property is a large two-and-a-half story, five-bay, center-passage, single pile brick structure with rear ell. The structure is a plantation house built by a landed gentleman farmer. It exhibits outstanding Federal-style detailing in its arched central entrance surmounted by a traceried fanlight, dogtooth brick cornice, and pedimented dormers with round-arched upper sash. The triple window on the second floor hints at the influence of the Greek Revival on the exterior. The interior, main block of the house is remarkably intact and exemplifies the transition from Federal to Greek Revival style detailing. Also on the property and contemporaneous with the house is a large brick combination springhouse/smokehouse. The buildings were constructed by William Holmes, a planter and statesman, or his son Richard. The property (including the house, springhouse/smokehouse, allee, and the immediate grounds surrounding the house) is now the centerpiece of a suburban development of the same name. Llewellyn Fields is significant architecturally and historically for its associations with early 19th-century agriculture (tobacco and grain farming), and Late Federal domestic architecture. Llewellyn Fields is an excellent example of a plantation house built by a wealthy gentleman farmer in the first half of the 19th century.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST ADDENDUM SHEET  
INTERCOUNTY CONNECTOR PROJECT

Property Name: Llewellyn Fields  
Survey No.: M:28-17 (PACS C7.1)

Property Address 812 Lindsey Manor Lane, Silver Spring, Montgomery County, Maryland  
Owner Name/Address Margaret E. Worland, 812 Lindsey Manor Lane, Silver Spring, MD 20905  
Year Built circa 1810

**Description:**

Llewellyn Fields, constructed circa 1810, was previously surveyed by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in 1936 and by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) in 1975 and 1981. Since the time of the previous survey, the property is unaltered. The property's setting, however, has been substantially altered by the development of a new subdivision surrounding the property on all sides. The property's previous address was 950 Norwood Road, however, the long lane leading to the property from Norwood Road has been bisected by Lindsey Manor Drive, a street in the new subdivision.

**National Register Evaluation:**

Llewellyn Fields, constructed circa 1810, was previously surveyed by the the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in 1936 and by the Maryland-National Capital Parks and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) in 1975 and 1981. The property was determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by the Maryland Historical Trust in April 1984 and December 1995. At the time of the determination of eligibility, the property boundary encompassed approximately 16.18 ha (40 acres), including land subsequently developed as a residential subdivision. Therefore, a revised National Register boundary is recommended, which excludes the modern intrusions.

**Verbal Boundary Description and Justification:**

The National Register boundary of Llewellyn Fields follows the current property lines of 812 Lindsey Manor Lane (Tax Map JS 342, Subdivision 1, Block C, Lot 16, Group 82). This 3.28 hectare (8.11 acres) parcel is bounded on the east, west and south by adjacent tax parcels, and on the north by Lindsey Manor Lane. The boundary includes the main house and a brick meathouse/dairy. According to deed research, the property was originally part of a 218.5 ha (540 acre) parcel which was owned by William Holmes in the early nineteenth century. By 1845, the property included 214 ha (529 acres) and in 1869, was reduced to 105.2 hectare (260 acres). The acreage was reduced to its current size with the subdivision of the adjacent land into a housing development. The property is now bounded to the north by Lindsey Manor Lane, to the east and west by the modern residential subdivision, and to the south by open land.

**MHT CONCURRENCE:**

Eligibility ☒ recommended ☐ not recommended

Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

E. Hannold/K. Williams 8/13/1996  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

*[Signature]*  
Reviewer, NR program

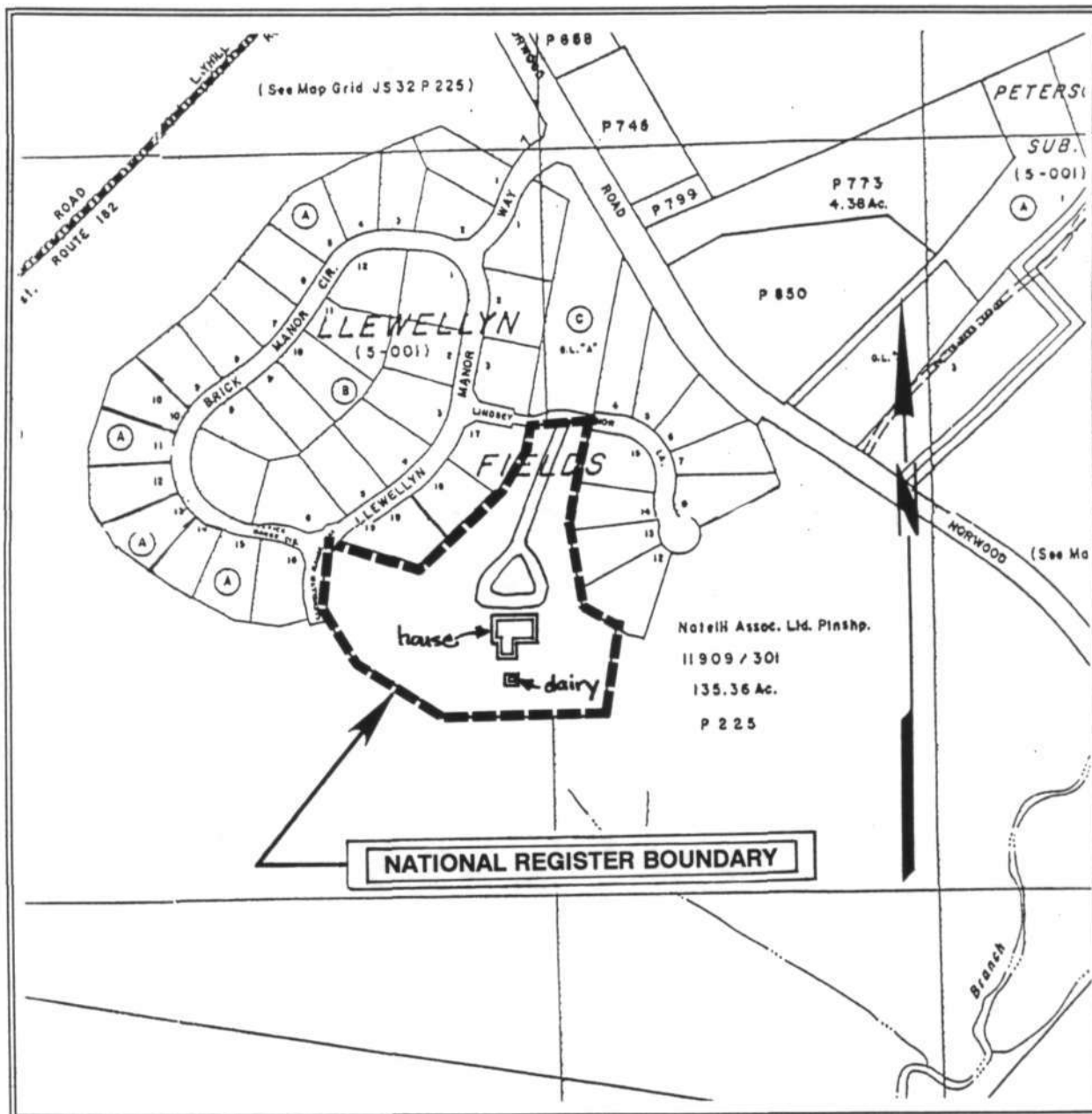
3/4/00  
Date

Preparer:

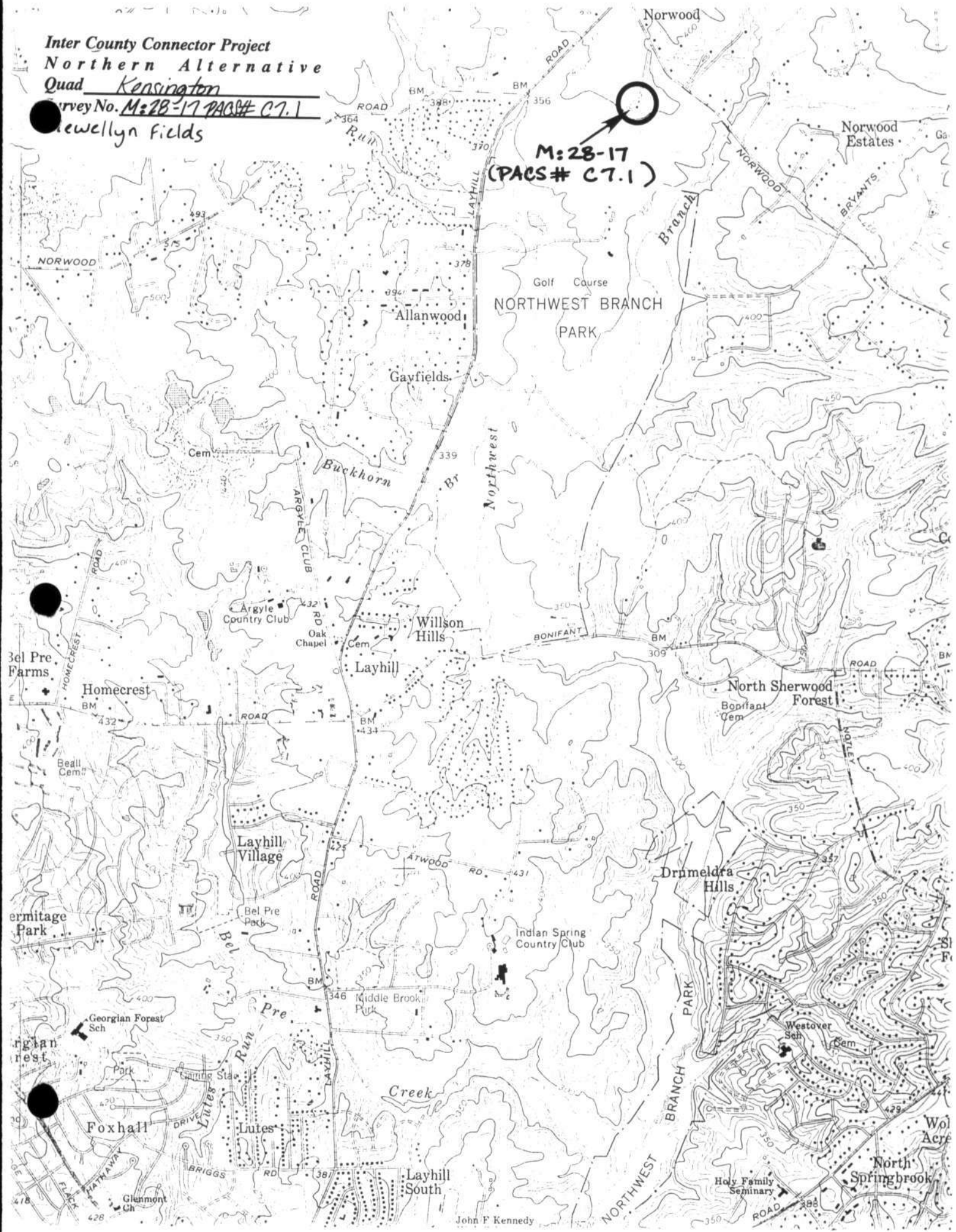
P.A.C. Spero & Company  
October 1996

Property Address 812 Lindsey Manor Lane, Silver Spring, Montgomery County, Maryland  
Owner Name/Address Margaret E. Worland, 812 Lindsey Manor Lane, Silver Spring, MD 20905  
Year Built circa 1810

Resource Sketch Map and National Register Boundary Map:



Inter County Connector Project  
Northern Alternative  
Quad Kensington  
Survey No. M:28-17 PACS# C7.1  
Jewellyn Fields





- 1 M-28-17
- 2 Hewellyn Fields
- 3 Montgomery County
- 4 Caroline Hall
- 5 February 1996
- 6 PAC Spew and Company, Towson MD 21204
- 7 950 Norwood Road, east elevation
- 8 163





- 1 M-28-17
- 2 Llewellyn Fields
- 3 Montgomery County
- 4 Caroline Hall
- 5 February 1996
- 6 PAC Spew and Company, Towson MD 21204
- 7 950 Norwood Road, east elevation
- 8 2 of 3





- 1 M-28-17
- 2 Hewelbyn Fields
- 3 Montgomery County
- 4 Caroline Hall
- 5 February 1996
- 6 PAC Spens and Company, Towson MD 21204
- 7 950 Norwood Road, south elevation  
and outbuilding
- 8 3 of 3

9502403

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT  
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Llewellyn Fields Survey Number: M 28-17

Project: MD 28/198 Connector Agency: COE/Mont. Co.

Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended ☐

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Based on the information available, Llewellyn Fields, located at 950 Norwood Road in the Norwood vicinity, meets the Criteria for listing in the National Register. The property includes a large, 2 1/2 story, 5-bay, brick house constructed c. 1820 and a large brick combination dairy and meathouse of the same period. The property is eligible under Criterion C as an outstanding example of a high-style late Federal residence of a wealthy plantation owner. The property is also significant under Criterion A as it represents the large plantations of the early 19th century that characterized the settlement of much of Montgomery County. The house and outbuilding retain excellent integrity. The two buildings, the allee and immediate grounds are today located within a modern housing development. However the setting is sufficient to convey a sense of the historic setting.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Project File, Maryland Inventory

Form M 28-17 + Report (MO 128 Addendum - Phase I Archaeological Survey, MD Route 28/198

Elizabeth Se Langel Connector, Montgomery Co., by Peter E. Kurtze,  
Prepared by: Peter Kurtze, Michael F. Dwyer (1975) 1994; Addendum 2, 1995)

Elizabeth Hannold 12/08/95  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ not applicable

Deborah Kibarty 12-14-95  
Reviewer, NR program Date

gms

## MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

## I. Geographic Region:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

## II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
<input type="checkbox"/>	Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
<input type="checkbox"/>	Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
<input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
<input type="checkbox"/>	Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown Period ( <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> historic)	

## III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Subsistence
<input type="checkbox"/>	Settlement
<input type="checkbox"/>	Political
<input type="checkbox"/>	Demographic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Religion
<input type="checkbox"/>	Technology
<input type="checkbox"/>	Environmental Adaption

## IV. Historic Period Themes:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
<input type="checkbox"/>	Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Government/Law
<input type="checkbox"/>	Military
<input type="checkbox"/>	Religion
<input type="checkbox"/>	Social/Educational/Cultural
<input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation

## V. Resource Type:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic-single dwelling, Agricultural-processing, Domestic- outbuilding

Known Design Source: na

**Maryland Historical Trust  
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

**MARYLAND INVENTORY OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

Survey No. M-28-17

Magi No.

DOE   yes   no

**1. Name** (indicate preferred name)

historic Llewellyn Fields

and/or common

**2. Location**

street & number 950 Norwood Road    not for publication

city, town Silver Spring    vicinity of    congressional district 5th

state Maryland county Montgomery

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<u>  </u> district	<u>  </u> public	<u>  </u> occupied	<u>  </u> agriculture
<u>X</u> building(s)	<u>X</u> private	<u>X</u> unoccupied	<u>  </u> commercial
<u>  </u> structure	<u>  </u> both	<u>  </u> work in progress	<u>  </u> educational
<u>  </u> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<u>  </u> entertainment
<u>  </u> object	<u>  </u> in process	<u>X</u> yes: restricted	<u>  </u> government
	<u>  </u> being considered	<u>  </u> yes: unrestricted	<u>  </u> industrial
	<u>  </u> not applicable	<u>  </u> no	<u>  </u> military
			<u>  </u> museum
			<u>  </u> park
			<u>X</u> private residence
			<u>  </u> religious
			<u>  </u> scientific
			<u>  </u> transportation
			<u>  </u> other:

**4. Owner of Property** (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Natelli Associated Limited Partnership

street & number 806 W. Diamond Ave. #300 telephone no.: 301-948-4616

city, town Gaithersburg state and zip code Maryland 20878

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Land Records    liber Snowden's

street & number       Manoir - no folio liber/folio given.

city, town Rockville state Maryland

**6. Representation in Existing** Historical Surveys

title M-NCPPC Inventory and HABS

date 1975 and 1936 X federal    state X county    local

depository for survey records MHT and Library of Congress (HABS only)

city, town Crownsville state MD

## 7. Description

Survey No. M-28-17

**Condition**

☐ excellent

☒ good

☐ fair

☐ deteriorated

☐ ruins

☐ unexposed

**Check one**

☒ unaltered

☐ altered

(interior only)

**Check one**

☒ original site

☐ moved

date of move \_\_\_\_\_

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 2

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

## 8. Significance

Survey No. M-28-17

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1820-1835

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D  
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS



Survey No.M-28-17

## 10. Geographical Data

Quadrangle scale 7.5 minute

**B**

Zone Easting Northing

D 

F 

H | | | | | | | | | |

**11. Form Prepared By**

state Maryland

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DHCP/DHCC  
100 COMMUNITY PLACE  
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023  
410-7600

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM**

M-28-17

Llewellyn Fields  
950 Norwood Road  
Montgomery County

**SECTION 7.1**

**SUMMARY**

This 1820-1835 property is a large two-and-a-half story, five-bay, center-passage, single pile brick structure with rear ell. The structure is a plantation house built by a landed gentleman farmer. It exhibits outstanding Federal-style detailing in its arched central entrance surmounted by a traceried fanlight, dogtooth brick cornice, and pedimented dormers with round-arched upper sash. The triple window on the second floor hints at the influence of the Greek Revival on the exterior. The interior, main block of the house is remarkably intact and exemplifies the transition from Federal to Greek Revival style detailing. Also on the property and contemporaneous with the house is a large brick combination springhouse/smokehouse. The buildings were constructed by William Holmes, a planter and statesman, or his son Richard. The property is now the centerpiece of a suburban development of the same name.

**SETTING**

Originally, the house was a farm of at least 540 acres. In 1869, the farm was split into two different properties, with the Llewellyn Fields portion containing 260 acres. Today, Llewellyn Fields has been sold to a developer for a 71-lot subdivision. The house remains as the centerpiece of the development. It sits at the end of the long, sycamore-lined allee that has always led to the property from Norwood Road. The allee terminates in a formal circular driveway lined with tall cedars and featuring a grassy center. The property to the sides and rear of the house are landscaped as well, with hollies, boxwoods, and other mature trees. There is a landscaped buffer on the south demarcating the boundary between the residence and what were the farm's fields. The historic allee and several acres immediately surrounding the house have been retained as private property (to be sold to a home buyer), but the allee has been divided by a new residential street of the subdivision.

**THE HOUSE**

**EXTERIOR**

The main structure is a large, 2 1-2-story, brick, Late Federal style single-pile house with rear, two-story ell. The house faces north and is five bays wide and symmetrically composed

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

M-28-17

Llewellyn Fields  
950 Norwood Road  
Montgomery County

SECTION 7.2

with a gable roof. The brick is laid in common bond, and is painted a white-yellow color.<sup>1</sup> The cornice is dogtooth brick, typical of the Federal period.

Four stone steps lead up to the wide center entrance, which features a frontispiece with a six-over-two, panelled wood door flanked by delicately fluted pilasters and sidelights and capped by a broad fanlight. The entablature above the door and architrave over the fanlight are magnificently molded, with exuberant profiles. The architrave is accented by a stone console. During the Victorian era, the house featured a one-story, bracketed shed porch across its facade. (See historic photographs.)

Windows on the facade are six-over-six sash capped by flat stone lintels with vertically scored corner blocks. Given the house's rural location, the corner blocks (and much of the house's interior moldings), indicate the house's construction towards the latter part of the Federal era, when Greek Revival elements were introduced. The windows have exterior storms. The center opening on the second story is a flat-headed triple window with central wide light and narrow sidelights. The house's louvered wood shutters still maintain their hardware. Six pedimented dormers are ranged along the front and back slopes of the house. The three on the facade have elegant round arched heads with traceried muntins and delicately fluted pilasters. Those on the back are flat-headed and simpler, but still pedimented. The roof is covered in standing-seam metal.<sup>2</sup>

The house's end gable walls within the main block feature two bays of windows flanking interior, end chimneys.

A rear ell projects to the south and is flush with the west wall of the house, creating an L-shaped footprint. Resting on a similar stone foundation and built of brick with a metal roof, it appears to be either original to the structure or the result of a very early addition.<sup>3</sup> It

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<sup>1</sup> Historic photographs reveal that the house was unpainted from its origins throughout the 1920s.

<sup>2</sup> A photograph from the Late Victorian period shows that the house featured a shingled or slate roof at that time.

<sup>3</sup> Further inspection of the house is necessary to pin down the construction date of the ell. A look at the roof framing of the ell at its intersection with that of the main house is still required. By 1850, when owner David Bready lived in the house, three non-family members

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

M-28-17

Llewellyn Fields  
950 Norwood Road  
Montgomery County

SECTION 7.3

contains two chimneys: one that pierces the ridge towards the center of the ell, and a large internal end chimney on the south wall. It features six-over-six windows without lintels. There is a small shed porch over the door on the south wall of the ell.

A second, L-shaped porch on brick posts used to run along the south face of the house and east face of the ell. (See historic photograph.) Today, with the removal of the porch, the land behind the house in this area is built up for a patio and is grass covered. A formal boxwood hedge divides the patio from the lawn proper, which is reached via stone steps. The position and type of openings on the first floor of the ell facing the patio have been altered. (See historic photograph.) The glass doors out to the patio visible today are of 1930s or later vintage. An original or early panelled door on the south face of the house gives access to the patio from the house's main hall.

INTERIOR

The Cellar

The cellar is divided into three major spaces separated by stone bearing walls with plastered upper surfaces. These spaces are: a) under the main block of the house, b) under the northern portion of the ell, and c) under the southern portion of the ell. Despite the partition in the middle of the ell, there is neither an obvious indication in the foundation materials, nor any indication on the exterior brickwork to indicate the ell was built in two stages.

The huge stone foundation walls under the main block of the house are left exposed (not whitewashed). The two end brick chimneys feature relieving arches in their bases. These chimneys were not equipped with fireplace openings at this level; an indication that cooking was never undertaken in the main block of the house. The bulkhead exit from the cellar and steps to the outside can be found along the west wall.

The foundation walls of the ell are whitewashed. As noted previously, the ell may be an early addition. If this were the case, the original structure would have had a detached kitchen. A stone and plaster bearing wall separates the ell into two separate rooms. This wall must support the chimney above in the center of the ell, but the chimney base is not

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were listed in the census as residing there as well, suggesting an ell was at least constructed by that date.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

M-28-17

Llewellyn Fields  
950 Norwood Road  
Montgomery County

SECTION 7.4

apparent. This inner room does not contain any provision for cooking, so the space may have served as storage. An unusual brick course serves as a coping to the foundation wall in this mid section.

The southernmost portion of the ell features what appears to have been a cooking fireplace along its south wall. (A fairly wide arch in the brickwork can still be seen, but the opening is now bricked in.) The foundation walls do not have brick coping in this area.

First Floor, Main House

The interior is an excellent example of the transition that was occurring in domestic architecture between the Federal and Greek Revival styles.

The central hall contains a sophisticated open stair that extends the full height of the house and has a stringer with applied woodwork and simple rail. At each landing is an elegant, wood-capped newel post, gently tapered at both ends. There is a panelled exterior door on the rear wall of the house to the east of the stair that has a minimal surround.

The wide-board floors are original throughout most of the house. Likewise, most of the brass hardware throughout the house is original or early. The moldings too are original, from baseboard to dado to windows and doors. Throughout the first floor there are mirrored Colonial Revival sconces from a later renovation.

To either side of the hall are openings into equal-sized parlors. These deep openings have prominent raised panels on all three sides--the soffit and both jambs. The jambs have three-over-one carved panels and the soffits, two equal-sized panels. The doors within these openings are the original, six-over-two doors and feature old (if not original) brass hardware, including knobs and key plates.

Floor-to-ceiling heights in the rooms are impressive. The very tall, six-over-six windows in the parlors are contained within panelled openings identical to those of the entryways. Below the windows is a square, raised-panel mold. The architrave surrounding the windows is fully ordered, from a plinth at the base mold to deeply reeded pilasters, to capitals designed of bulls-eye cornerblocks containing four reeds each. The windows in the east parlor have a narrow cable mold at the apron which matches that of the fanlight over the front entrance.



MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

M-28-17

Llewellyn Fields  
950 Norwood Road  
Montgomery County

SECTION 7.5

The mantels in both first-floor parlors are Greek Revival in character. The hearth and surround are faced in polished black marble. The mantel frieze is bowed. The pilasters surrounding the opening terminate in an incised, elongated arch motif.

The windows in the west parlor, the dining room, are similar to those of the east with a few differences. The reveals are deeper here and the stool is very wide and unbeaded. A dado lines the four walls. Beneath the windows, the molding has been removed and the wall furred out in a convex manner to accommodate radiators, a 1940s modernization.

Second Floor, Main House

At the top of the main stairs on the second floor, one is faced with a partition wall, enclosing a large bathroom in the central, northern bay of the house. This room appears to be an original partitioned space, since a panelled door and original threshold still lead to it from the east chamber. Based on historical records, such rooms were typical of houses of the period, since the landing area was essentially wasted space. They were used for a variety of purposes, from spare bedrooms to storage.<sup>4</sup>

From the stair hall, one enters the two bed chambers via identically trimmed openings. The east bed chamber is larger than the west due to the existence of a cross passage to the ell on the west side of the main stair. (Depending on the construction history of the ell, such a north/south passage, in some form, may or may not be original to the house.) Today, this passage is a generous, closeted space that features a bathroom at its north end. The east wall of the east bed chamber is curved to accommodate small closets on either side of the fireplace. The mantels on the second floor are more Federal in character than those of the first floor, and show sophisticated workmanship. They are also slightly different in character. The one in the east chamber's frieze features an ellipse surrounded by diagonal scoring. Both chambers feature similar door and window trim to that below, except that the corner blocks in the upstairs rooms features incised Xs, rather than reeded bulls-eyes.

At the landing between the second floor and the attic, the stair railing interrupts the window on the south wall of the house. This odd interior intersection suggests the primacy that

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<sup>4</sup> Conversation with Orlando Rideout, Maryland Historical Trust, July 31, 1995.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

M-28-17

Llewellyn Fields  
950 Norwood Road  
Montgomery County

SECTION 7.6

symmetry played on the exterior of the house and the need for light on the stairwell at the expense of interior appearance.<sup>5</sup>

Attic, Main House

The attic floor contains two small unheated chambers, with single dormers on both the north and south walls. These rooms are only approached via the main stair.

The Ell

At the rear of the main house is the ell. The connection between the main house and the ell occurs in the west parlor (the dining room) via two doors--again with raised panelled jambs and soffit. Today, in the east half, the ell features a library and bathroom; in the west half, a pantry and kitchen. There ell also features a back pantry, a stairhall that leads up to the servant's bedrooms, and an anteroom.

According to previous owners, the interior of the first floor of the ell dates primarily to the 1930s and after, when changes were made to the house by the Lee family.<sup>6</sup> The library is a small, rectangular room with a canted fireplace at its southwest corner. (The fireplace opening on the diagonal is undoubtedly a 20th-century alteration.) Wide-board oak vertical sheathing covers the walls. Two, single-leaf French doors from a renovation lead out to a patio. There are built-in bookshelves. A powder room and closet are located at the rear of the space.

In the western half of the ell, the pantry is a linear space with countertop and cabinets. The upper cabinets have glass doors. The kitchen behind it is slightly wider. Given that the first-floor of the ell was likely always a kitchen, the house may have had two kitchens, with the cellar fireplace opening perhaps serving as a seasonal kitchen, extra cooking fireplace, or laundry.<sup>7</sup> The windows in the kitchen have no decorative trim. The casework and stove

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<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Physical evidence and information from David Dombert of Natelli Properties, owner of the house. Mr. Dombert has had conversations with Bruce Lee regarding the house.

<sup>7</sup> Orlando Rideout, Maryland Historical Trust, July 31, 1995.



MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM  
M-28-17

Llewellyn Fields  
950 Norwood Road  
Montgomery County

SECTION 7.7

appear to date to the 1930s or 1940s. Victorian, five-panel doors lead to the pantry and anteroom with servant's stair.

The second floor of the ell features two sleeping quarters. One has a fine, simple mantel that appears to be original. There are two bathrooms with contemporary finishes. One has to ascend two steps to reach the second-floor level of the main house from the ell.

SPRINGHOUSE/SMOKEHOUSE

The substantial two-story, brick outbuilding directly behind the kitchen ell is a combination springhouse/smokehouse. It rests on a stone foundation and still retains its bell at the ridge line for summoning workers from the fields. The springhouse is accessed partly below grade from an opening on the structure's east face sheltered by a hood. The interior is very cluttered, but it does not appear that the trough remains. There is some minor damage to the brickwork on the south wall, in the area that would have housed the chimney for the smokehouse above.

The second-floor smokehouse is entered via steps and a door on the north face of the building. The flue, with bricks removed to allow for smoke, still exists on the south wall.

There is a small wood shed addition on the south face of the outbuilding, accessed via a door on its east side. Access to this area was prevented by thorny shrubbery growing in front of it.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM**

M-28-17

Llewellyn Fields  
950 Norwood Road  
Montgomery County

**SECTION 7.8**

**MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN  
STATEWIDE HISTORIC CONTEXTS**

Geographic Organization:  
Piedmont

Chronological/Development Periods:  
Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870)

Historic Period Themes:  
Agriculture  
Architecture

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Plantation

Known Design Source: Unknown

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

M-28-17

Llewellyn Fields  
950 Norwood Road  
Montgomery County

SECTION 8.1

SUMMARY

Llewellyn Fields is significant architecturally and historically for its associations with two local contexts: early 19th-century agriculture (tobacco and grain farming), and Late Federal domestic architecture. Llewellyn Fields is an excellent example of a plantation house built by a wealthy gentleman farmer in the first half of the 19th century. The property meets Criterion A and C of the National Register of Historic Places:

**Criterion A: Properties associated with events that have a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.** Llewellyn Fields represents the large plantations of the early 19th century that characterized the settlement of much of Montgomery County.

**Criterion C: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.** Llewellyn Fields is an outstanding example of a high-style Late Federal residence of a wealthy plantation owner. Besides its Federal traits, the house reveals the incipient influence of the Greek Revival.

Although development has eradicated much of the surrounding farmland, the house is remarkably intact and in very sound condition, and the springhouse/smokehouse requires only moderate repair. The main entrance allee, the immediate acreage around the house, and the two structures have been preserved as the centerpiece of a new subdivision. Because of the preservation of this setting, the property still retains its integrity of setting, location, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND AND SIGNIFICANCE

Llewellyn Fields is part of an extensive landholding built up by gentleman farmer William Holmes beginning in the late 18th century. Holmes was born in 1746, probably in Frederick County, the son of John and Isabella Holmes, Anglicans who raised eight children.<sup>3</sup> Holmes resided in Anne Arundel County between 1769 and 1778, and is thought to have worked there as a scrivener. In 1778, at the age of 32, he moved to Montgomery County and began

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<sup>3</sup> Edward Papenfuss et al, *A Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature, 1635-1789*, Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1979, pages 453-454. Most of the information on Holmes' life is taken from this resource, unless otherwise noted.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

M-28-17

Llewellyn Fields  
950 Norwood Road  
Montgomery County

SECTION 8.2

purchasing land in the Sandy Spring area. There, he was soon regarded as a "gentleman"<sup>9</sup> and a planter, amassing land for a huge farm worked by ever increasing numbers of slaves.

By 1783, Holmes' assets were valued at 450 English pounds and he owned eight slaves. By 1790, he had 30 slaves, and by 1795, 983 pounds worth of assets, 47 slaves, and 2.5 ounces of silver plate. His two largest land purchases included one of 1794 containing roughly 900 acres (part Snowden's Manor Enlarged and Snowden's 3rd addition) and another, in 1816, encompassing 1,675 acres (part Layhill/Beall).

He first became a public servant when he served as tax commissioner for Montgomery County from 1782 until approximately 1800. He then was elected to the Lower House for Montgomery County in 1786. At that time, he owned 629 acres of land. He served two terms as a legislator of the Lower House in the Maryland House of Delegates. In 1788, he was defeated as a candidate for the Constitutional Ratification Convention. Despite this loss, he was given the title "esquire" in 1801,<sup>10</sup> and appointed a justice of the Orphan's Court in 1803.

At the turn of the 19th century, Holmes was profiting handsomely as a planter. He was undoubtedly sending tobacco (and possibly wheat) to Georgetown or Bladensburg for export to England and/or Scotland. Slaves were working his land and he was also working as a money lender, "accepting either land, or stock, crops, and plantation utensils as security."<sup>11</sup> He was probably living at the time in the frame house he built on his property to the southeast of Llewellyn Fields. The house, now called Montmorency, is attributed to him with a ca. 1810 construction date.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Papenfuse's *Dictionary* even lists the year 1778 in connection with Holmes' designated social status as a "gentleman," suggesting some formal inauguration of sorts.

<sup>10</sup> Papenfuse. Again, a date is given by this title.

<sup>11</sup> Papenfuse, pp. 453-454.

<sup>12</sup> Roger B. Farquhar, *Historic Montgomery County, Maryland: Old Homes and History*, Montgomery County, Maryland, 1952, p. 221.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

M-28-17

Llewellyn Fields  
950 Norwood Road  
Montgomery County

SECTION 8.3

By 1816, Holmes had purchased 3,600 additional acres in Montgomery County, most of it adjoining his previous holdings.<sup>13</sup> According to the Maryland Legislature biography, Holmes then built a "large dwelling house" on his land.<sup>14</sup> This notation is most likely a reference to Llewellyn Fields, traditionally given a circa 1820 construction date.<sup>15</sup> Given his great landholdings, it is likely that a good portion of Holmes' land was leased for tenant farming. Upon construction of Llewellyn Fields, he may have leased the house at Montmorency and that part of his farm to a tenant.

He and his wife Eleanor had two sons, Richard and William. If William is not responsible for the construction of the house, then his son Richard is, since Richard placed and released a mortgage on the house as his father's "surviving administrator" in 1835<sup>16</sup>. Holmes died on August 29, 1825 and was buried at Prince George's Parish in Prince George's County. At the time of his death, his estate may have included as much as 4,000 acres.<sup>17</sup> Richard inherited the estate.

After being rejected as a suitor by a Quaker woman opposed to slavery, Richard Holmes married Rebecca Warfield of Carroll County and had a son George and daughter Ella. Holmes (possibly with his brother William II) ran the farms after his father died, acquiring additional slaves. He is known to have been active in his church, the Paint Branch Chapel, between Beltsville and Fairland. He died in 1845, reportedly from an accidental fall, and left an estate containing 107 slaves, 30 horses and mules, 39 hogs, 97 cattle, \$3300 worth of grain, and furnishings and tools.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Papenfuse, pp. 453-454.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid. The exact date of the house or its character is not given.

<sup>15</sup> Farquhar and various architectural historians surveying the property over the years.

<sup>16</sup> Reference to this mortgage and one taken out one year later is taken from Farquhar, p. 202.

<sup>17</sup> Papenfuse, pp. 453-454.

<sup>18</sup> Farquhar, page 203.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM**

M-28-17

Llewellyn Fields  
950 Norwood Road  
Montgomery County

**SECTION 8.4**

In 1849, 529 acres of the property, including the two farmhouses (Montmorency and Llewellyn Fields), were purchased by David Bready (alternately spelled Brady) from John Wade, trustee for William Holmes II and George Holmes.<sup>19</sup> In the 1850 census, Bready is listed as a 51-year old Maryland-born farmer with \$19,000 in assets. Living with him in his residence were his 22 year-old son John, also a farmer, and seven other children. (Bready appears to have been widowed.) Also living in the house was a 73-year old woman, a 32-year old cooper and a 40-year old man identified as a mulatto.

Bready operated the plantation as one farm until 1869. It is Bready who is thought to have given the entire farm the name "Montmorency." In 1865, while David Bready resided in the brick manor house, his son, John, lived in the frame dwelling further southwest on Layhill Road. (See map of 1865.) Upon David Bready's death, the farm was put up for public sale to close his estate.

Hazel B. Cashell bought the 260-acre portion of the property containing Llewellyn Fields. Cashell was a very successful farmer with multiple properties in the County. When he died in October 1886, his son Lycurgus ran the farm. In 1920, his widow sold the farm to Dr. Arthur C. Christie, a radiologist from Pennsylvania. Dr. Christie was a distinguished physician who served as president of the American Roentgen Ray Society and the Medical Society of the District of Columbia. The Christies apparently upgraded the manor house substantially, installing new heating, plumbing, electricity, and a water supply.<sup>20</sup>

Colonel E. Brooke Lee purchased Llewellyn Fields in 1934 at public auction. It is thought that the farm as we know it today was named after Lee's first wife, Llewellyn.<sup>21</sup> Lee was a well-known Montgomery County figure, with an expansive career as a military man, cattle farmer, political leader, and real estate developer. As a First Lieutenant during World War I, Lee headed Montgomery County's National Guard and led troops to Mexico and France. When he returned from the war, he settled in Silver Spring on a farm of the same name,

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<sup>19</sup> Farquhar, page 221. The deed of sale for the property was executed on October 21, 1859, by John H.B. Latrobe, trustee.

<sup>20</sup> Farquhar, page 203.

<sup>21</sup> Information from David Dombert, Natelli Properties.



**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM**

M-28-17

Llewellyn Fields  
950 Norwood Road  
Montgomery County

**SECTION 8.5**

turning to politics and real estate development as a way to modernize the county. He was elected Maryland Comptroller of the Treasury in 1920, then, Secretary of State, and finally Speaker of the House. He lived at Llewellyn Fields from 1934 to 1946. During that time, he built apartments and homes throughout the area, pressuring local government to construct schools and courthouses, and add a County police force. He is remembered as the primary force behind the suburbanization of the County. An advocate of better government as well, Lee spearheaded the effort to found the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Lee was also known as an excellent cattle breeder who raised Herefords at Llewellyn Fields. He was an influential breeder, who was chosen for the American Polled Hereford Association Hall of Fame. He also served as president of the Upper Montgomery County Farmers' Club.

The house was owned until recently by Bruce Lee, who sold the property to Natelli Associated Limited Partnership, the developer of the Llewellyn Fields subdivision.

**ARCHITECTURE**

The brick mansion is an excellent example of a Late Federal residence beginning to exhibit the characteristics of the Greek Revival style. Outwardly, the house retains a strong Federal presence, with its five bay width, single-pile depth, 2 1/2-story height, side gabled roof with end chimneys, frontispiece with fanlight, and pedimented dormers. Only the window lintels, flat-headed elements with corner blocks, and the wide triple window in the center bay of the second floor, hint at the Greek Revival influence on the exterior.

On the interior, however, the two periods begin to comele. The stair and general character of the moldings reference the Federal era, but the Greek Revival presence can be felt in the use of bulls-eye corner blocks (with reeding) for door and window trim and in first-floor mantels, which feature smooth, polished marble surrounds. Second-floor mantels, on the other hand, are strictly Federal in feel, with delicate carvings and central ellipses in the friezeband.

The quality of the finishes in the house reveals the great wealth of its builder, either William Holmes or his son Richard who were large plantation owners. William especially, as a member of the House of Delegates and a judge, would be familiar with the fine homes of Annapolis and have access to top quality craftsmen. The Holmes' house is an especially intact example of architecture for the landed elite in the first half of the 19th century. While



**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM**

M-28-17

Llewellyn Fields  
950 Norwood Road  
Montgomery County

SECTION 8.6

other houses of the period remain in the County, few exhibit the same degree of integrity as Llewellyn Fields. The house boasts five original mantels, as well as original panelling, windows, floors, and, possibly, hardware.

The existence of the springhouse/smokehouse adds to the understanding of the property as a working farm. It is a large structure given its purpose, and, in its brick construction, is clearly meant as a suitable accompaniment to the impressive house.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM**

M-28-17

Llewellyn Fields  
950 Norwood Road  
Montgomery County

**SECTION 9.1**

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Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Notebooks on Outbuildings and County Architecture, compiled by Claire Lise Cavicchi, Preservation Planner.

Montgomery County Government  
Land Records  
Probate Records  
Tax Assessments

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM**

M-28-17

Llewellyn Fields  
950 Norwood Road  
Montgomery County

**SECTION 9.2**

Montgomery County Historical Society.

Photograph files: Woodlawn Manor and Llewellyn Fields

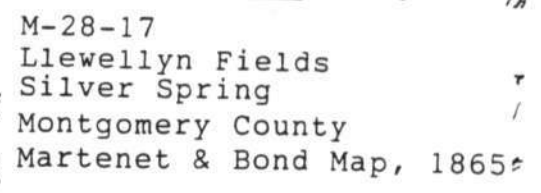
Map of Snowden's Manor Enlarged, prepared by Mrs. Florence Howard, Wheaton, Maryland.

Papenfuse, Edward et al. A Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature: 1635-1789. Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1979. (Maryland State Legislature Library)

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Seventh Census of the United States (1850), Montgomery County

Scal

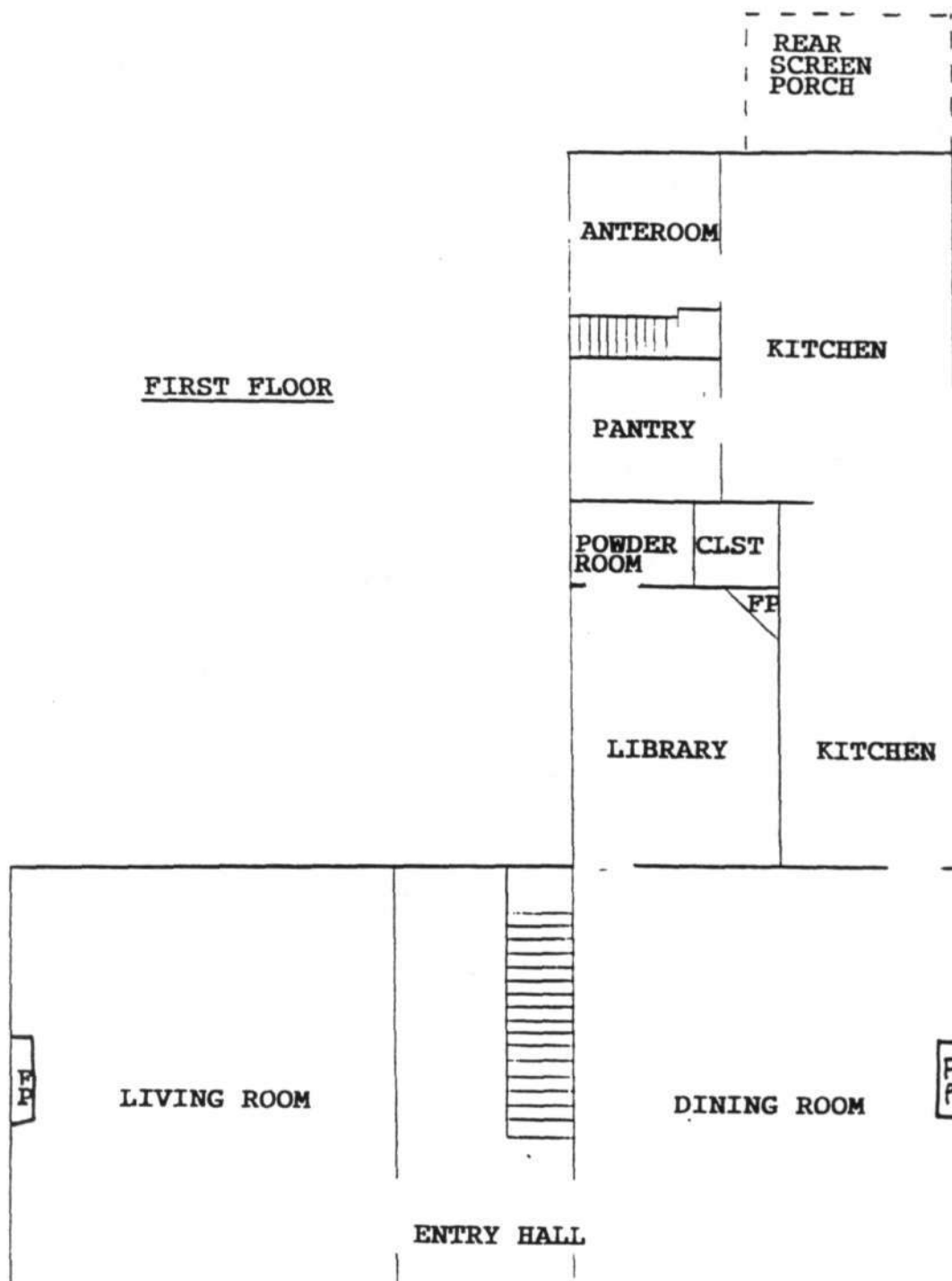


Round Oak  
Bapt. Ch.  
(Colored)  
Sch! Ho.

M-28-17  
Llewellyn Fields  
Silver Spring  
Montgomery County  
Hopkins Atlas, 1878

ORG.

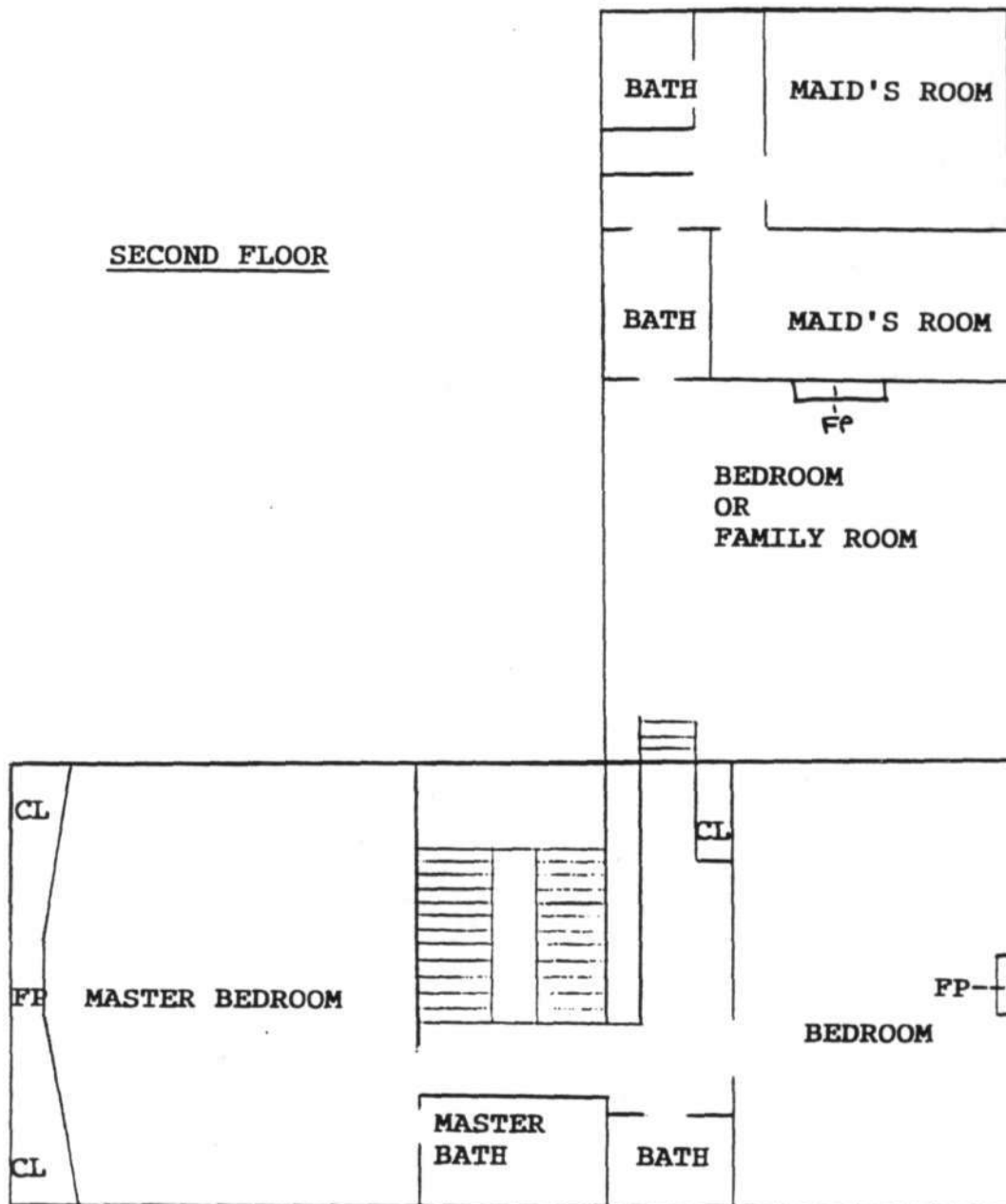
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M-28-17  
Llewellyn Fields  
Silver Spring  
Montgomery County  
1989 Appraisal

TJO

SECOND FLOOR

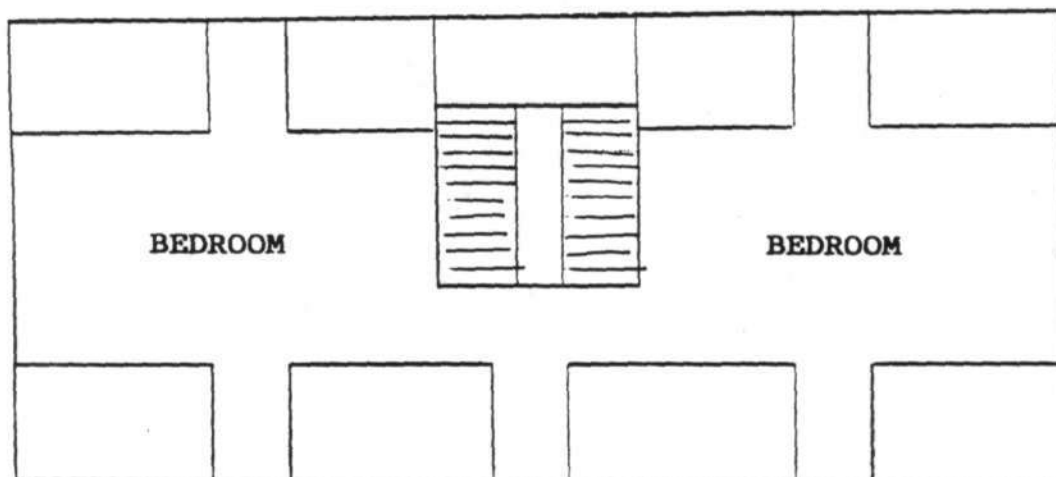


M-28-17  
Llewellyn Fields  
Silver Spring'  
Montgomery County  
1989 Appraisal



TJO

THIRD FLOOR



M-28-17  
Llewellyn Fields  
Silver Spring  
Montgomery County  
1989 Appraisal



MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM  
for the  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

1. NAME					
COMMON: Llewellyn Fields					
AND/OR HISTORIC:					
2. LOCATION					
STREET AND NUMBER: 950 Norwood Road					
CITY OR TOWN: Norwood					
STATE Maryland			COUNTY: Montgomery		
3. CLASSIFICATION					
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment		<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum		<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____
Comments _____ _____ _____					
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY					
OWNER'S NAME: Montgomery Land Co., Inc.					
STREET AND NUMBER: 7906 Georgia Ave.					
CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring			STATE: Maryland		
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION					
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Montgomery County Courthouse					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN: Rockville			STATE Maryland		
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):					
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS					
TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey					
DATE OF SURVEY: 1936 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local					
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN: Washington, D.C.			STATE:		

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

M:28-17

## 7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This is an elegant, Federal-style brick mansion of large proportions. The main part is a five-bay section that faces north. The tin-covered roof is steeply pitched and carries 3 dormers on this facade. The frames for these windows consist of pedimented pilasters, and the 6/6 panes are arched at the top. There is a row of mouse-tooth dentils running along the front cornice. The other windows are also 6/6 and the central doorway has sidelights and a fan-light transom. Chimneys are internal, and large stacks project above each end of the house.

To the SW rear is a lower, two-story brick wing of four bays. There is a tall, internal chimney stack on the south end, with a doorway below it. Behind this is a large brick meathouse/dairy.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

M:28-17

## 8. SIGNIFICANCE

## PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |                                       |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century            | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century  | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century |                                       |

## SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

## AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |   |                                       |   |  |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal     | <input type="checkbox"/> Education    | <input type="checkbox"/> Political      | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric    | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering  | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi-  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic       | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry     | <input type="checkbox"/> losophy        | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture    | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention    | <input type="checkbox"/> Science        | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture   | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape    | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture      | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art            | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human-  | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce       | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature   | <input type="checkbox"/> itarian        | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military     | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater        | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation   | <input type="checkbox"/> Music        | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____                                    |

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Llewellyn Fields M 28-17

## 8. SIGNIFICANCE

Built about 1820 by William Holmes, the brick Federal style house is a good example of the "hold-over" of architectural styles long after the peak of their popularity.

The plantation was once much larger, being a part of Montmorency. The estate was divided and sold separately in 1850. The Llewellyn Fields part was bought by Hazel B. Cashell, who made the farm one of the most successful in the county in the late 19th century.

Janet Davis  
MHT/SHA Surveyor  
Aug. 1981

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

M:28-17

## 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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 1962; Washington, D.C.

## 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

## 11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Michael F. Dwyer, Senior Park Historian		
ORGANIZATION M-NCPPC	DATE 8/7/75	
STREET AND NUMBER: 8787 Georgia Ave.		
CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring	STATE Maryland	

## 12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

M:28-17

# Llewellyn Fields



NO. 56 E-10 WILLIAM HOLMES CA. 1820 BRICK

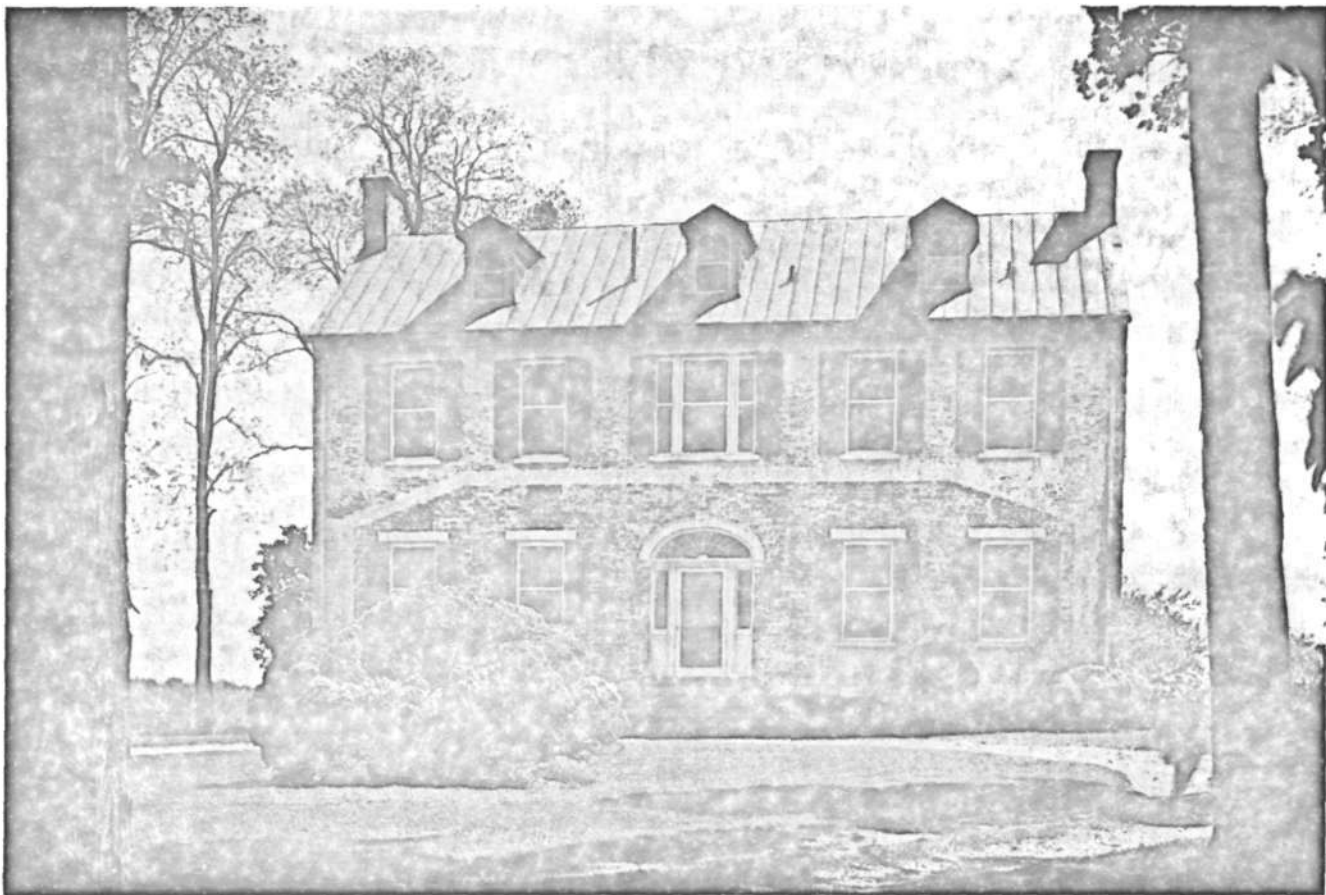
**T**WO Montgomery County farms, Llewellyn Fields and Montmorency, have been so integrated over the decades that it is necessary to describe them together.

They were operated as one farm until 1850 when they were divided into two farms and operated separately. Together or separate, they are exceeded in desirability by no other farms in Montgomery County. For the first half of the nineteenth century, they were a plantation of 540 acres owned by William Holmes and his son, Richard, who was one of the most dramatic and picturesque characters the County knew in those days.

The two farms are located one mile south of Sandy Spring, have more than a mile of frontage on two roads, and form the corner at Norwood crossroads.

In a deed dated June 6, 1804, Gassaway Rawlings, trustee for Richard A. Contee, deceased, and his widow, Elizabeth Gassaway Contee, transferred to William Holmes 500 acres of land more or less, together with improvements thereon, for the sum of 2,850 pounds sterling, nineteen shilling and four pence. The land is referred to in the deed as Roger's Chance, and is from a part of Snowden's Manor Enlarged, a





grant made to Richard Snowden in March, 1743, of 9,000 acres.

The commodious brick manor house on the front, or Llewellyn Fields half of the plantation, was undoubtedly built by William Holmes, as his son Richard was then a young man. The date is believed to have been 1820. Richard went to school under Isaac Briggs in the log school house in Sandy Spring in 1797.

William Holmes was evidently a man of considerable means to be able to build such a mansion. He was in the House of Delegates in 1787, and in 1803 was judge of the circuit court. William disappears from the scene before 1835 for we find that in May of that year, and again in 1836, mortgages were placed and released by Richard Holmes who signed himself as "Surviving Administrator and Heir At Law of William Holmes, deceased."

Richard was an active church man. He was a parishioner of the old Paint Branch Chapel, between Beltsville and Fairland, and was said to be the only member of the congregation who drove to church in a carriage. He was one of

three trustees in the agreement by which Ignatius Waters of Belmont donated one acre of land to the St. John's Church at Olney upon which the church building was constructed in 1842. It is said that at times Holmes drove to that church with a coach and four with a colored driver and two colored footmen seated on the "box" in the rear.

Another tradition about Richard Holmes in the Annals of Sandy Spring is to the effect that he ardently wooed a Quaker maiden but could not win her: although he lived in a magnificent brick manor house, was wealthy and a big landowner, she refused to marry him because he owned slaves. It is said that the maiden who jilted him remained single until after she was forty years of age, and then married a rich planter who had no slaves. Holmes later married Rebecca Warfield, daughter of George F. Warfield, of Carroll County, and they had two children, a son George, and a daughter Ella who became the wife of John R. D. Thomas, a lawyer, of Baltimore. It is traditional that Richard



Holmes died in middle age, as a result of an accidental fall.

In 1845 the estate of Richard Holmes was administered by William Holmes II, presumed to be a brother. On November 1, 1845, William Holmes II, as administrator for Richard, signed a bond, with four other prominent citizens, for \$250,000 to the state of Maryland for the faithful performance of the administration of the trust. The other four signers were William P. Palmer, Thomas J. Bowie, Washington Duvall, and Francis Valdenar. The inventory covers several pages in the Orphans' Court records. Among the items were 107 slaves valued at from one dollar to a maximum of \$400 each. The other items, usual for a large farm, included thirty horses and mules, thirty-nine hogs, ninety-seven cattle, \$3300 worth of grain, miscellaneous tools, equipment and household furniture. Total appraised value was \$50,000 not including real estate.

A contract of sale dated June 27, 1849 is on county land records by which John Wade, trustee for William Holmes II and George Holmes, agreed to sell to David Bready 529 acres of land, according to a survey and plat made by William Henry Farquhar (Surveyor), for the sum of \$15,000 to run for six years, with \$5,000 cash, balance in partial payments with interest. On October 21, 1859, John H. B. Latrobe, trustee, executed the deed for the above land to David Bready. This marked the end of the Holmes family ownership.

David Bready and his sons operated the plantation as one farm from 1849 until his death in 1869 when the whole plantation was again put up at public sale to close the estate of David Bready. At this time the places were separated, Hazel B. Cashell buying the part with 260 acres, with the brick manor house Llewellyn Fields, and John Bready, a son of David, buying the Montmorency farm with 280 acres of land.

Hazel Cashell for many years was one of

Montgomery's most successful farmers, owning several farms at the time of his death in October, 1886. His son, Lycurgus, followed his father in the old brick homestead as a model farmer. In 1920 his widow sold Llewellyn Fields to the Doctors Christie, father and two sons, all physicians from Pennsylvania.

The Christies were X-ray specialists in the early days of the general use of the rays in medical practice. Dr. Arthur C. Christie, who has a long recital of his honors in Who's Who In America, received his M.D. degree from Ohio Wesleyan in 1904, his M.S. in 1919, and a Doctor of Science from American University, in 1942. He was president of the American Roentgen Ray Society and also president of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia. Dr. L. M. Christie died Oct. 26th 1959. Dr. Arthur Christie died June 26, 1956.

Another son, Dr. L. M. Christie, has for many years been a dental specialist in Washington and lived in Woodside Park, Silver Spring. Their father died about 1945. They fully modernized the brick manor house, installing modern heating and plumbing, electricity and water supply, and put the house in excellent condition.

In 1934 the brick house with 260 acres was bought at public auction by E. Brooke Lee, of Silver Spring. From 1936 to 1946 the handsome place was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Lee and a year or so later was leased. A number of additional improvements were made to the house by the Lees.

The house facing north is of brick, painted white, and of "Federal" design and construction with a rear wing forming an "L" two stories in height.

Llewellyn Fields, has been owned for a number of years by THE MONTGOMERY LAND CO. of which Mrs. Llewellyn Lee of New York is President. It is in line with the Northwest Branch Park, system, and is under consideration for an addition to that Park.

MN  
THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

8787 Georgia Avenue • Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3760

M 28/17  
RECEIVED

MEMORANDUM

March 21, 1986 MAR 24 10-3

MARYLAND HISTORICAL  
TRUST

TO: Richard Ferrara, Director  
Department of Housing and Community Development  
John L. Menke, Director  
Department of Environmental Protection  
✓ J. Rodney Little, Director  
State Historic Preservation Office  
Philip Cantelon, Chairperson  
Historic Preservation Commission

FROM: Melissa C. Banach, Coordinator  
Community Planning North

SUBJECT: Preliminary Draft Amendment to the Master Plan for  
Historic Preservation: Northern and Eastern  
Montgomery County Resources

-----  
I am pleased to transmit to you this Preliminary Draft  
Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation:  
Northern and Eastern Montgomery County Resources.

This document contains the recommendations of the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission on approximately 80 historic sites located in the Olney, Sandy Spring, Aspen Hill, and Burtonsville areas of the County.

The Montgomery County Planning Board will hold a public hearing on this Preliminary Draft Amendment on Monday, April 21, 1986, at 7:30 P.M., in the Auditorium of the Montgomery Regional Office at 8787 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland.

Should you have any questions concerning this specific Preliminary Draft Amendment, please do not hesitate to contact Marty Reinhart at 495-4565.

MCB:MR:dws  
Attachment

PRELIMINARY DRAFT

AMENDMENT TO THE APPROVED AND ADOPTED  
MASTER PLAN FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

NORTHERN AND EASTERN  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY HISTORIC RESOURCES

Including sites located in the Olney, Sandy Spring,  
Aspen Hill, Norbeck and Burtonsville Areas

March 1986

An amendment to the 1980 Olney Master Plan, 1980 Sandy Spring/  
Ashton Special Study Plan, 1970 Aspen Hill Master Plan, and the  
1981 Eastern Montgomery County Master Plan; being also an  
amendment to the General Plan for the Physical Development of the  
Maryland-Washington Regional District and to the Master Plan of  
Highways within Montgomery County, Maryland.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

8787 Georgia Avenue  
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3760

14741 Governor Oden Bowie Drive  
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772-3090

## IMPLEMENTATION

Once designated on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation, any substantial changes to the exterior of a resource or its environmental setting must be reviewed by the Historic Preservation Commission and a historic area work permit issued. The Ordinance also empowers the County's Department of Environmental Protection and the Historic Preservation Commission to prevent the demolition of historic buildings through neglect.

It is the intent of the Master Plan and Ordinance to provide a rational system for evaluating, protecting and enhancing Montgomery County's heritage for the benefit of present and future residents. The accompanying challenge is to weave protection for this heritage into the County's planning program so as to maximize community support for preservation and minimize infringement on private property rights.

## THE AMENDMENT

The purpose of this Preliminary Draft Amendment is to consider the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission's recommendations that the following sites be designated on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation and protected under the County's Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the Montgomery County Code. A copy of the Ordinance is provided in Appendix B of this document.

(NOTE: Unless otherwise specified in the Preservation Commission's nomination, the recommended environmental setting for each site is the entire parcel on which the resource is located as of the date it is designated on the Master Plan as defined in Section 24A-2 of the County's Preservation Ordinance. Where additional buildings of historical or architectural importance are associated with a site, these buildings are noted in the nomination as being part of the recommended setting.)

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>
15/55	Spencer/Carr House	2420 Spencerville
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dating from 1855 with a rear section added in the 1870's, this three-story house is distinguished by three over three windows on the third floor and a one-story porch with bracketed pillars on the front facade.</li> <li>- Significant as an example of the "Spencerville style", a local style characterized by a special grouping of architectural detail most notably half windows on the third story extending into the boxed cornice and roof line.</li> </ul>		

28/17

Llewellyn Fields

950 Norwood Road

M:28-17

- Circa 1820 -- Elegant, Federal style, brick mansion, featuring arched window dormers framed by pedimented pilasters, mousetooth dentils along the front cornice and a central doorway with side lights and a fan-light transom.
- Associated with William Holmes, Judge of the Circuit Court, member of the Maryland House of Delegates and wealthy landowner.
- The recommended setting is 100' on either side of the driveway to include all trees and an area of approximately five acres around the house on the outside of the treeline.

28/19

Pleasant View Farm

410 Norwood Road

- Built in several sections, the earliest believed to date from the 18th century, the main section of this two-story frame farmhouse built ca. 1879 features arched windows in the center bay and front gable, a central doorway with transom and side lights, and a one-story open porch.
- Significant example of the Gothic Revival Cottage style and representative of the rural, vernacular architecture prevalent in Montgomery County in the late 19th century.
- The recommended setting includes four significant outbuildings; the 100-year old barn, the corn crib, the log smokehouse (now covered in board and batten) and the shed with battered door, rosehead nails and old hinges. The deteriorated condition of some of these outbuildings is noted in the nomination.

THE



MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL

PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION  
5707 GEORGE AVE. • SUITE 500 • MONTGOMERY, MD 20910-3700

M:28-17

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

See correspondence dated January 15, 1987

ACTION TAKEN

AMENDMENT TO THE  
MASTER PLAN FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The purpose of this amendment is to designate the following sites on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation thereby extending to them the protection of the County's Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the Montgomery County Code.

M: 15/55	Spencer Carr House
M: 23/12	Royer/Brooks (Greendale)
M: 23/64	Oak Grove
M: 23/107-1	Hyatt/Jones House
M: 23/118	Amersley
M: 27/2	Milton II or Muncaster/Winslow Farm
M: 28/17	Llewellyn Fields
M: 28/19	Pleasant View Farm







NAME LLEWELLYN FIELDS

M:28-17

LOCATION NORWOOD Rd SANDY SPRING, Md

FACADE N

PHOTO TAKEN 8/7/75 MDWYER